



KNARESBOROUGH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

For the Year 1959

by

D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*





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# Knarborough Urban District Council.

as at 31.12.59

**Chairman of the Council**  
Councillor H. HILL, J.P.

**Vice-Chairman**  
Councillor G. A. HOLCH, J.P.

Councillor K. BROADBELT	Councillor G. A. HOLCH, J.P.
„ P. BROADBELT	„ G. HUGHES
„ C. COOPER	„ R. PRESTON
„ H. CORPS	„ M. RAFFERTY
„ E. H. DEANE	„ H. WHARTON
„ W. EMMETT	„ Lt. Col. B. C.
„ R. W. FOUNTAIN	„ WILKINSON
„ H. HILL, J.P.	„ T. G. WOOD

**Chairman of the Health Committee**  
Councillor W. EMMETT

**Chairman of the Buildings and Housing Committee**  
Councillor G. HUGHES

## Public Health Officers of the Council.

**Medical Officer of Health**  
D. D. PAYNE, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health**  
SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

**Public Health Inspector**  
J. R. HODSON, D.M.A., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., A.M.I.P.H.E.

**Clerk/Typist**  
Mrs. B. J. PARK

Telephone Number  
Knaresborough 2264

Knaresborough House,  
Knaresborough.  
June, 1960

To the Chairman and Members of the

## Knaresborough Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit for your information and consideration my Annual Report for the year 1959.

In the field of infectious diseases, the only illness prevalent during the year was measles. This infection breaks out every two or three years and attacks a fresh number of susceptible young children who have grown up since the previous epidemic year. Fortunately this illness has become progressively milder in character, the mortality rate is now only one death for every ten thousand cases notified which is one tenth of what it used to be twenty years ago.

As stated in this report 114 children in Knaresborough received immunisation against tetanus. This condition is sometimes known to the public as "lockjaw". Although not common, when it does occur, it is a most serious and distressing illness, with a case-mortality of 27%. It occurs most frequently in boys in the age group of five to fourteen years, mostly in rural areas. The infection almost always gains entry through an injury to the skin, such as a cut or wound, and if anti-tetanic serum is given shortly after the injury has been sustained tetanus does not develop. The difficulty is that in about half the cases of tetanus that occur the causative injury is so trivial as to be either undetected or not considered by the victim to be worthy of special treatment. Thus the only safe insurance against this infection is by active immunisation against tetanus in early childhood. In order to avoid multiple injections, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus are now combined in what is known as "Triple Antigen" and this antigen when injected gives immunity to all three infections. It is now widely used by general practitioners and at the welfare centres.



Reference is also made in this report to speech therapy that is given to children at Manor Road School. The cause of stammering or stuttering is not fully understood, it is much more common in boys than girls and those affected are usually above the average in intelligence. The condition tends to run in families and there is a relatively high incidence in twins. It usually begins between the ages of two to six and is thought to occur in children whose nervous systems are prone to become disorganised under stress. There is no doubt that the condition is aggravated by any periods of anxiety or tension through which the child may pass. Treatment by teaching breath control and relaxation does give a large measure of success.

I desire to acknowledge and thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee for the encouragement and support I have received from them and to record my thanks to Mr. Hodson for his full co-operation.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

D. D. PAYNE,

Medical Officer of Health

## GENERAL STATISTICS 1959

Area (acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,488
Population (mid-summer, 1959, estimated by the Registrar General)								8,840
Number of inhabited houses, March 31st, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,026
Rateable Value, March 31st, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£86,319
Product of Penny Rate, March 31st, 1959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£338
Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.3
Still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32.8
Total live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Infant deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9
„ „ „ „ „ „ —legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9
„ „ „ „ „ „ —illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Neo Natal „ „ „ „ „ (first four weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Death rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.2
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases (56)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.33
Deaths from Vascular lesions of the nervous systems (24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.71
Deaths from Cancer (23)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.60
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.58
*Adjusted Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.4
*Adjusted Death Rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.5

\* Adjusted by Area Comparability factors supplied by the Registrar General. The adjustment which for births is 0.93 and deaths 0.71 makes allowance for the changing age structure of the population.

# Causes of Death in Knaresborough Urban District, 1959.

Causes of Death					1959	
					Male	Female
All Causes					79	64
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .				3	—
2	Tuberculosis, other .. .. .				—	—
3	Syphilitic disease .. .. .				—	—
4	Diphtheria .. .. .				—	—
5	Whooping Cough .. .. .				—	—
6	Meningococcal infections .. .. .				—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis .. .. .				—	—
8	Measles .. .. .				—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. .. .				—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .				3	—
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. .. .				3	1
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .				—	3
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .				—	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .				7	5
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .				—	—
16	Diabetes .. .. .				—	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. .. .				14	10
18	Coronary disease, angina .. .. .				13	8
19	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .				2	1
20	Other heart diseases .. .. .				11	12
21	Other circulatory diseases .. .. .				5	4
22	Influenza .. .. .				2	2
23	Pneumonia .. .. .				—	3
24	Bronchitis .. .. .				4	3
25	Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .				—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .				—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .				—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .				2	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .				1	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. .. .				—	—
31	Congenital malformations .. .. .				1	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .				7	8
33	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .				—	—
34	All other accidents .. .. .				1	3
35	Suicide .. .. .				—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .				—	—
Total					143	



## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

### 1. Population.

The population at the end of June, 1959, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 8,840, an increase of 190 over the estimated population for the previous year.

### 2. Social Conditions.

Knaresborough is an inland holiday resort on the banks of the Nidd. It is a centre for the Yorkshire Dales and its Castle and boating facilities have a special attraction for the day visitor. It has one of the largest weekly open-air agricultural produce and general markets in the North of England.

During the summer, catering is one of the principal trades in the town. There are also a number of small industries including the manufacture of plastic goods, raincoats, shirts, and sports clothes, two linen and cotton weaving mills, a saw mill, and a boat building and repair factory.

### 3. Births.

#### (a) Live Births.

The number of live births registered in Knaresborough during the year was 30, 21 males and 9 females, but the corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General which takes into account inward and outward transfers was 118, 66 males and 52 females.

The birth rate, when adjusted by the area comparability factor as given by the Registrar General, was 12.4 per thousand of the population, as compared with 16.5 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 3 illegitimate live births, 2 males and 1 female, representing 2.5 per cent of the live births.

#### (b) Still Births

One still-birth, a female, was registered during the year. The corrected figure supplied by the Registrar General and adjusted for inward and outward transfers was 4, 2 males and 2 females.

### 4. Deaths.

The number of deaths registered during the year was 256, 158 males and 98 females, but the number of deaths of residents corrected for inward and outward transfers by the Registrar General was 143,

79 males and 64 females. The crude death rate was 16.2 per thousand, but when adjusted in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General, the rate was reduced to 11.5 per thousand, as compared with 11.6 for England and Wales.

The causes of death are shown in the table on page 6.

## **5. Infant Mortality.**

During the year 2 resident infants, both males, died before reaching their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 16.9 per thousand live births as compared with the rate of 22.0 for England and Wales.

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

The names and qualifications are set out on page 2.

### **2. Health Services.**

#### **(a) Laboratory Facilities.**

The chemical analysis of the public water supply is carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Jaffé for the Claro Water Board, and the examination of the public water supply for plumbo-solvent action is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall, Wakefield.

Specimens of milk and other food stuffs, including ice-cream, are taken for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory situated at Seacroft, Leeds. This laboratory also undertakes the bacteriological examination of the public water supply for the Claro Water Board.

Any special investigation into outbreaks of infection is undertaken at the Leeds Public Health laboratory as well as the isolation and typing of poliomyelitis virus in cases suspected to be suffering from this infection. This is of particular value in cases where there is no paralysis, as without such confirmation it is often impossible to make an accurate diagnosis.

The routine bacteriological examination of clinical material, such as throat swabs, is undertaken at the laboratory of the Harrogate General Hospital.

#### **(b) Ambulance Facilities.**

Ambulance facilities are provided by the West Riding County Council. An Ambulance Station is situated at the Parade Garage, Harrogate. The service is provided free under the National Health Service, and besides dealing with accident cases, etc., covers the removal of infectious cases to hospital.

The 5 ambulances are all equipped with short wave wireless transmission and reception apparatus, enabling information to be passed to and from a central control. By this means, ambulances can be diverted to accidents and other emergencies and can save life and time. The Harrogate Station has its own transmitter, together with a monitor set which receives full information from the main control at Birkenshaw, near Bradford.



### **3. Divisional Health Services.**

The Divisional Health Services covering the areas of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Nidderdale, are administered from the Divisional Health Office, Municipal Offices, Harrogate.

These services include School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help and Mental Health Services.

Brief details are as follows:—

#### **(a) School Health Service.**

##### **(i) School Nurses.**

School nursing was carried out in Knaresborough and adjacent Nidderdale villages by Mrs. C. M. Galbraith and Miss F. Allison who are health visitors and also school nurses.

##### **(ii) School Medical Examinations.**

During 1959, 111 routine school medical examinations were undertaken. Children are examined as soon as possible after entry to the primary schools, again at the age of seven to eight years, as soon as possible after admission to secondary schools and during the last year of attendance at secondary schools.

In addition, children who are found to be delicate or to have some defect at a previous routine examination are re-inspected when the doctor visits the school, and at any time the parents or teachers may request a special examination of a school child. The number of special inspections and re-inspections totalled 21.

These medical examinations form the basis of the School Health Service and are in the nature of a consultation between the school medical officer, the head teacher and the parent.

##### **(iii) Inspection for Cleanliness.**

1,524 inspections of children's hair were made by the school nurses during the year. 12 children were found to have either head lice or the eggs of head lice in the hair. There has been a marked reduction in uncleanliness during the post war years, though there are a few families who are persistent offenders and from time to time accidental infestation spreads from children of these families to the well cared for child. D.D.T. preparations are supplied free, and metal tooth combs are sold or lent, but in these unsatisfactory families re-infestation tends to occur, and is in many cases due to the parents in the family being infested.

#### (iv) **School Clinics.**

A general school clinic is held at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, on Monday and Thursday mornings, attendances during the year numbered 137. An Ophthalmic Clinic is held on Friday mornings as required and 163 children attended during 1959.

The following Special Clinics for school children are held in Harrogate, and children from Knaresborough are issued with travel vouchers, when necessary, to attend these clinics:—

Cardiac.

Ear, Nose and Throat.

Orthopaedic.

Speech Therapy.

Sunlight.

Child Guidance.

Orthoptic.

The Orthoptic Clinic is concerned with children who are suffering from squint, and eye exercises are given to help the children overcome this condition.

A weekly session for speech treatment is held on Monday mornings at Manor Road Infants School for treatment of children suffering from speech defects. These defects are commonest in boys and are usually either cases of stammering or difficulty in pronouncing certain words and consonants.

The School Dental Surgeon is employed for part of his time in Knaresborough. He inspects school children in Knaresborough schools and during the year 1,690 school children were inspected. 927 of these children were found to require treatment and 485 received treatment at the Dental Clinic, Chain Lane, Knaresborough.

Children who are resident in Knaresborough and are suffering from behaviour disorders are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic which is held at 2, Dragon Parade, Harrogate, on Thursday and Friday of each week. Cases are referred for treatment mainly by the School Medical Officers, the Magistrates of the Juvenile Court, or by General Practitioners. I have to report that Dr. J. H. Kahn, who was the Psychiatrist attached to the clinic, resigned at the end of the year in order to take up a fresh appointment in London. This clinic has proved of great value and become an integral part of the Health and Welfare Services in the area.



**(v) Handicapped Children.**

Handicapped children are those who have some form of physical defect or mental disability for whom special educational treatment is required. Children who are more than two years retarded are examined and their intelligence quotient ascertained. This examination sometimes takes place at the clinic but, where possible, the child is examined in his own home surroundings. At the end of the year there were 7 children resident in Knaresborough who were educationally sub-normal, of whom 5 were attending residential special schools.

Children who are physically handicapped are recommended for admission to special schools when this is considered desirable. No Knaresborough child requires this education at a special school at the present time.

**(vi) Employment of School Children.**

The County Council has bye-laws relating to the employment of children of compulsory school age. Under these bye-laws children are required to be medically examined by the School Medical Officer, within two weeks of the date when the employment begins, to ascertain that such employment will not be prejudicial to the child's health.

12 boys, who were undertaking part-time employment as errand boys or in the delivery of newspapers, were medically examined during 1959.

**(vii) Youth Employment Service.**

There is close co-operation with the Youth Employment Officer to whom medical reports are sent on children who are about to leave school. The reports give information as to any kind of occupation that might be unsuitable on medical grounds for that particular child.

**(b) Maternity and Child Welfare**

**(i) Maternity Services.**

119 births were notified in respect of Knaresborough residents during the year. 87 of these took place in hospitals and 32 took place in the patients' own homes under the care of the domiciliary midwives.

Relaxation and mothercraft classes are held at the Knaresborough Clinic, Iles Lane. The relaxation classes are undertaken by the two Knaresborough midwives and the talks on mothercraft are given by the Knaresborough health visitors. 20 expectant mothers made 160 attendances at the classes. The knowledge gained is of help in reducing fear and apprehension, and consequently the majority of these mothers anticipate their labour with confidence.

## **(ii) Clinics.**

The West Riding County Council maintains a Child Welfare Clinic at Fysche Hall, Iles Lane, Knaresborough. This clinic is staffed by Medical Officers of this Division. 243 children attended the infant welfare sessions, making a total of 1,812 attendances. 74 of these children attended for the first time.

During the year voluntary helpers have assisted at the clinic and so relieved the health visitors of routine tasks. The Department is most grateful for their help as this enables the health visitors to devote more time to individual mothers.

The Dental Clinic at Chain Lane, Knaresborough, in addition to treating school children attending Knaresborough Schools, provides dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children. The details of the school children who received treatment have been given on page 11. In addition 2 expectant mothers and 3 children under the age of five years were dentally inspected. Both the mothers were provided with full upper and lower dentures and the 3 children were found to require treatment and were treated.

The days and times the clinics are held are set out in the table on page 16.

## **(iii) Distribution of Welfare Foods.**

The distribution centre in Knaresborough is at the Clinic, Iles Lane, which is open for distribution all day on Tuesdays and on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

During the year 1,433 tins of National Dried Milk, 4,164 bottles of orange juice, 571 bottles of cod liver oil, and 531 packets of vitamins A and D tablets were issued.

## **(c) Home Nursing Service.**

There is one home nurse and two home nurse/midwives who are resident in Knaresborough, Miss E. Spencer is the home nurse



and Miss E. Cadwallender and Miss M. Botcherby are the home nurse/midwives. They are whole-time employees but their time is divided between work in the Knaresborough Urban District and the Nidderdale Rural District.

Home nursing is an important part of the Health Service. The work of the home nurses, assisted by the home help service where necessary, and the provision, on loan, of sick room equipment makes it possible to avoid, or delay, the admission to hospital of a number of chronic sick cases. It also facilitates earlier discharge of patients from hospital than otherwise would be the case, thus saving bed accommodation in hospitals. The majority of the patients are elderly and infirm who require general nursing, bathing, and treatment to prevent the development of bed sores.

#### **(d) Home Help Service.**

At the end of the year 8 home helps were employed on a part-time basis in Knaresborough. The total number of hours they worked was 9,464. This shows an increase of 25% in the hours worked compared with 1958. Assistance was given to 70 cases. 12 of these cases were due to illness in the home excluding illness of aged persons, and 39 cases related to illness or infirmity of the aged. Home helps were supplied to 13 maternity cases and 6 expectant mothers.

#### **(e) Mental Health Service**

At the end of the year there were 16 mental defectives under statutory supervision in their own homes of whom 10 were under the age of sixteen. In addition there were 2 under voluntary supervision. All were visited by the Mental Health Social Worker. There were 10 mental defectives receiving institutional care. 3 of the defectives who live at home were in full-time employment at the end of the year. 1 child was admitted as a "short stay case" to Claypenny Hospital in order to give the parents an opportunity of taking a summer holiday and to provide them with relief from continually attending to their child.

Care and after-care cases of mental illness are visited at the request of the patients or their relatives, 2 such cases were visited after their discharge from mental hospital.

An Occupational and Group Training Class is held at the Theosophical Hall, East Parade, Harrogate, and meets daily, Monday to Friday, from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 8 children from Knaresborough attend this class, transport being provided. A mid-day meal is supplied through the schools meals service. The training given is a great help to the children, and there is a marked improvement in their behaviour and social attitude after they have been attending the class. Physical exercises, music and movement, and country dancing assist in developing these children physically, and instruction in handicrafts, rug making, knitting, basket making, and raffia work is also provided.

One of the teachers is available one day per week to give Home Training in handicrafts to those unsuitable for the Group Training Class. **One** case of mental illness, over school age, **was** taught rug making **during the year**.

#### **4. Registration of Nursing Homes and Old People's Homes.**

Both the registered nursing home and the registered old people's home in Knaresborough closed down during 1959.

# West Riding County Council Clinics held at Knaresborough

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
General School Clinic Illes Lane.	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—	—	9-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.	—
Ophthalmic Clinic Illes Lane	—	—	—	—	†9-30 a.m. (by appointment)
Child Welfare Centre Illes Lane.	—	2-0 p.m. to 4 p.m.	—	—	—
Relaxation & Mothercraft Illes Lane	—	—	—	—	2-30 p.m. (by appointment)
Dental Clinic Chain Lane.	By Appointment				

†As required.



## THE PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND THEIR CONTROL

The number of cases notified are set out in the table on page 20.

### 1. **Scarlet Fever.**

8 cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year and all were satisfactorily isolated at home.

### 2. **Measles.**

There was an epidemic of measles in Knaresborough in the Spring. 181 cases were notified compared with 18 in 1958. By the end of April the outbreak had practically come to an end. The great majority of cases occurred in pre-school children or children attending primary schools. There were no fatal cases, most of the cases being mild in character, although some children had an associated bronchitis.

### 3. **Whooping Cough.**

9 cases of whooping cough were notified, of whom 4 were in pre-school children, the remainder being in young school children. All the cases notified occurred in the second half of the year.

### 4. **Pneumonia.**

2 cases of lobar pneumonia were notified and 3 cases of influenzal pneumonia. Amongst these cases there were two deaths, in a mother and her adult daughter, both of whom succumbed to a virulent influenzal infection.

### 5. **Poliomyelitis.**

It is satisfactory to report that for the seventh year in succession no case of poliomyelitis was notified.

### 6. **Tuberculosis.**

2 new cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1959 and 4 cases previously notified elsewhere came to live in Knaresborough. 4 patients were admitted to hospital for treatment and 4 patients were discharged. 3 patients recovered and were removed from the register, 1 patient went to live in another area, and 2 patients died. With the exception of one of the patients who recovered, all were cases of lung tuberculosis.

At the end of the year 51 cases, of whom 45 were pulmonary and 6 were non-pulmonary, remained on the tuberculosis register.

## **7. Preventive Inoculations.**

### **(a) Diphtheria Immunisation.**

151 immunisations were carried out in Knaresborough during the year. In addition 29 reinforcing injections were given to children in whom the degree of immunity had been diminished by the length of time since their initial inoculation.

### **(b) Whooping Cough Immunisation.**

The number of whooping cough immunisations carried out was 119. The best age for protecting young children is between two and six months as whooping cough proves to be a more serious illness in the very young. Protective treatment is not given beyond the age of four years.

### **(c) Tetanus Immunisation.**

114 children received immunisation against tetanus. With one exception all the injections were given combined with diphtheria and whooping cough vaccine.

### **(d) Smallpox Vaccination.**

During the year 116 primary vaccinations and 18 re-vaccinations were carried out.

### **(e) Poliomyelitis Vaccination.**

Throughout the year vaccination against poliomyelitis was offered to persons over six months and under twenty-six years, to expectant mothers, and to general practitioners, hospital staffs, ambulance staffs and the families of these groups.

Supplies of British vaccine became readily available during the year and the following vaccinations were carried out:—

#### **Completed two injections.**

Six months to under sixteen years	..	465
Sixteen years to under twenty-six years	..	244
Expectant mothers	.. ..	86
<b>Received a third injection</b>	.. ..	<b>1,816</b>

### **(f) Tuberculosis Vaccination.**

Vaccination with B.C.G. against tuberculosis has been practised for a number of years in this country on known contacts of cases of tuberculosis, but it is only since 1955 that school children between

their thirteenth and fourteenth birthdays have been offered this protection. In addition in 1959, B.C.G. vaccination was offered to school children aged fourteen years and over, and to students attending further education establishments.

Before B.C.G. is given, the school child is given a test known as the Mantoux Test which is a tuberculin test to ascertain whether or not resistance, or immunity, to tuberculosis has been developed. If this is the case the child is said to be tuberculin positive and the vaccine is not given. The tuberculin test when positive shows that the child has at some time been in contact with a case of tuberculosis, has had a very mild, and usually undetected, attack of the illness and made a recovery, and in so doing developed a resistance to the infection.

149 school children over thirteen years of age received a preliminary tuberculin test, and from the test it was shown that it was desirable for 102 of these children to receive B.C.G. vaccination, of whom 99 were vaccinated. Of 31 children who were found positive following their preliminary test, 30 were x-rayed on large film at the Harrogate General Hospital. No abnormality was found.

65 children were given B.C.G. vaccination in 1958, and 50 of these were given a second tuberculin test in 1959. Of the 39 tests that were read, all were found to be positive. This shows that all the children in whom the test was read had gained protection against tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccinations were also undertaken by the staff of the Consultant Chest Physician of children who were contacts of cases of tuberculosis and who were, therefore, exposed to special risk.

## **8. Mass Radiography.**

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit Knaresborough during 1959.



Age Groups of Notified Cases of Infectious Diseases for the year 1959:—

No. of Cases Notified Ages-Years	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pneumonia
Under 1	—	3	1	—
to 1-2	—	40	1	—
to 3-4	2	41	2	—
to 5-9	6	91	5	—
to 10-14	—	4	—	—
to 15-24	—	1	—	2
25 and over	—	1	—	3
Total notified	8	181	9	5
No. of cases admitted to Hospital	—	1	—	2
Total No. of Deaths of Notified Cases	—	—	—	2

**NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)**

This section of the Act gives authority to order the removal to Hospital, or Part III accommodation, of persons in need of care and attention where this is not being provided in their own homes. No case was dealt with under this section during 1959.

# Annual Report of the Public Health Inspector for the year 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the

## **KNARESBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the Public Health and Cleansing Services for the year 1959.

80 families from Slum Clearance properties were rehoused during the year and at the year end all but 10 families listed on the original 5 year plan had been rehoused, and a total of 170 properties dealt with. This means that the whole clearance programme has been completed and in December a start was made on the inspection of the properties scheduled for renovation and repair. This will entail the inspection of approximately 500 houses and the service of the appropriate notices. Many of these properties will probably, on inspection, prove to be irreparable and require demolition or closure. The number of these will, however, only be known when the inspections take place, and undoubtedly a further clearance programme will have to be commenced in the near future.

In Food Hygiene, progress was maintained, but unfortunately work on this aspect of public health had to be slowed down to enable more time to be devoted to housing, in order to complete the Council's 5 year plan within the specified period. Consequently at the year end there was a considerable backlog of this type of work. Two prosecutions to enforce the regulations had to be taken and in both cases conditions have improved considerably.

The rodent population of the town is still decreasing and following the use of mould inhibited warfarin in the sewers the centre of the town is practically free from these vermin



I would like to tender my thanks to the members of the Council for their support and encouragement and to Dr. Payne for his guidance and co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. R. HODSON,

Public Health Inspector.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Total number of inspections and visits made .. ..	2693
Complaints reported to the Public Health Department ..	102
Contraventions found after complaints .. ..	74
Contraventions discovered .. ..	30
Contraventions in hand at 31.12.58 .. ..	14
Number abated during 1959 .. ..	102
Contraventions outstanding at 31.12.59 .. ..	16
Informal notices served .. ..	104
Formal notices served .. ..	4
Formal notices complied with .. ..	4

## Details of Inspection

### Public Health Acts:—

Obstructed Drains and Sewers .. ..	99
Drainage and Sewer Inspections .. ..	116
Drains Tested:—	
Smoke test .. ..	—
Water test .. ..	10
Colour test .. ..	28
General nuisances and sanitary defects .. ..	101
Cleanliness of houses .. ..	25
Keeping of animals .. ..	20
Insect and other infestation (except rodents) ..	33
Rivers, streams and ditches—pollution .. ..	1
Smoke observations and smoke nuisances .. ..	19
Infectious diseases .. ..	8
Disinfections .. ..	1
Disinfestations .. ..	28
Water supply .. ..	10
Water samples—bacteriological .. ..	3
Moveable dwellings .. ..	24
Public Cleansing Service:—	
Refuse Collection .. ..	110
Refuse Disposal .. ..	94
Salvage .. ..	22
Cesspool drainage and unsewered premises ..	19
Hotels and places of entertainment	
Sanitary Conveniences .. ..	6
Noise Nuisances .. ..	—
Re-inspections—Public Health Acts .. ..	130
Heating Appliances and Fireguards Act .. ..	—
Public Conveniences .. ..	8
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 .. ..	186

# Factories Act 1937:—

Part 1 .. .. .	16
Means of Escape in case of fire .. .. .	5
Outworkers .. .. .	8
Shops Act 1950 .. .. .	12
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act 1951 .. .. .	2
Pet Animals Act 1951 .. .. .	2
Hairdressers and Barbers .. .. .	4
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare) Act, 1956 .. .. .	7

# Housing Acts:—

Survey and Inspection .. .. .	94
Overcrowding .. .. .	1
Re-inspections and miscellaneous visits .. .. .	255
Improvement Grants .. .. .	97
Advances for repair or improvement .. .. .	1
Rent Act 1957 .. .. .	12
Council House Inspections .. .. .	60

# Food and Drugs:—

Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	12
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	23
Bakehouses .. .. .	12
Grocery Shops and General Stores .. .. .	30
Greengrocers, Fishmongers, Poultry Dealers .. .. .	15
Hotel, Cafe and Canteen Kitchens .. .. .	128
Food preparing premises .. .. .	156
Confectionery shops .. .. .	7
Ice Cream premises and selling points .. .. .	37
Hotel and licensed premises .. .. .	26
Milk and Dairies .. .. .	2
Unsound Food .. .. .	24
Miscellaneous Food Visits .. .. .	10
Bacteriological examinations of food other than milk and Ice-Cream .. .. . 3 (Cream)	
Bacteriological examinations of milk .. .. .	37
Biological examinations of milk .. .. .	9
Visits to laboratory .. .. .	14
Ice Cream Samples—Bacteriological Examination .. .. .	16
Knackers Yard .. .. .	7
Food Hawkers, Food Hawkers' premises and vans .. .. .	18
Slaughterhouse .. .. .	205
Market Inspections .. .. .	40
Food Stalls .. .. .	27
Miscellaneous Visits .. .. .	58
Meetings and Interviews .. .. .	100

## Summary of work carried out to abate Nuisances, 1959.

Eavesgutters and downspouts repaired or renewed	..	11
Defective roofs repaired	.. .. .	8
Defective floors repaired	.. .. .	4
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	.. .. .	10
Defective drains cleared, repaired or re-laid	.. ..	11
Cleanliness of houses improved	.. .. .	4
Cooking facilities provided or repaired	.. .. .	1
Extra ventilation provided	.. .. .	1
Food stores provided	.. .. .	4
Accumulation of refuse removed	.. .. .	5
Defective W.C.'s repaired	.. .. .	4
Miscellaneous internal defects repaired	.. .. .	6
New dustbins provided	.. .. .	84
External Walls rendered or pointed	.. .. .	8
Dangerous walls and buildings demolished or repaired		1
Cesspools cleansed	.. .. .	12
Defective fireplaces and smokey chimneys repaired	..	6
Sanitary accommodation rebuilt or improved	.. ..	4
Smoke nuisance abated	.. .. .	2
Nuisances from flooding abated	.. .. .	1
Yard surfaces repaired	.. .. .	4
Works to remedy dampness carried out	.. ..	12
Infestations by insects dealt with	.. .. .	20
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance abated	..	2



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water

Water is supplied and distributed by the Claro Water Board. No routine chemical or bacteriological examinations were carried out in the area by the suppliers but examinations of the water within the Harrogate Borough were consistently satisfactory.

The following are details of 3 bacteriological water samples taken in the area and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service during the year:—

Source of Supply	No. of Samples	Probable No. of coliform bacilli per 100ml. after 2 days at 37° C.	Probable No. of faecal Coli
Public Supply	3	All Samples .. 0	0 0

Following the vacation of the last two houses without proper water supplies, all properties in the town are now on the Public Supply and served by individual internal points.

There were no complaints regarding the sufficiency or quality of the supply during the year.

The Water Engineer of the Claro Water Board reports that main extensions were carried out in Knaresborough in 1959 in Princess Estate, Greengate Close, Aspin Avenue and York Lane.

### Public Cleansing

#### A. Collection.

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the area during the year and over 3,000 tons of refuse was collected from 3,821 bins.



80 Informal Notices were served to renew defective dustbins and 84 new bins were provided as a result. In addition 78 Council House bins were renewed. It was unnecessary to serve any statutory notices during the year.

The increasing bulk of the refuse collected is still causing some concern and premises which some 3 years ago yielded one load per week now yield  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 loads. This has increased the number of trips per day each vehicle has to make to the tip with consequent loss of collection time. It has therefore been decided to equip the S. D. vehicle with a compression grid to enable it to carry more refuse and so save running time to the tip. This, and the extra man appointed during the year, should enable the weekly collection to be maintained for some two or three years to come despite the increase in private building which annually adds some 50-80 modern properties to the rounds.

In September the diesel engine of the S. D. vehicle began to give trouble, and on stripping it down it was found to be so badly worn that a completely new engine was necessary and this was fitted at a cost of £155. In future all maintenance, including oil changes, etc., is to be carried out by a local garage on an annual tender basis.

## **B. Disposal**

The whole of the town's refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the Old Grimbald Quarry Tip. This is rapidly filling up and there is only space left for a further two-three years refuse. During the first half of the year cover was extremely scarce and had to be dug from the site by mechanical shovel, but from July until the end of the year the position improved and finally cover had to be refused. A completed leg of refuse was fired by trespassers and although it was thoroughly sealed off it was still burning at the year end, and there can be no further tipping at that side of the tip for some considerable time.

In October a public enquiry into the use of the Scotton Tip for the deposit of household refuse was held at the Council Offices. There were objections from some 56 nearby residents on the grounds of its proximity to houses, possible nuisance and danger from traffic. The Minister has allowed such use but only during the winter months and consequently it will be necessary to find tipping space for the summer once Grimbald Quarry is worked out.

## **C. Salvage.**

Very little salvage was recovered during the year, mainly due to the lack of labour and lack of incentive provided by the present low prices.

D. The cost of the Public Cleansing service during the year ended 31st March, 1960, was:—

Refuse Collection	.. .. .	£4,344
Refuse Disposal	.. .. .	£860
Revenue	.. .. .	£254
Net cost of service	.. .. .	£4,950

The cost of emptying each bin is, therefore, approximately 6d. per week or 26/- per year.

### **Sewers and Drains**

No new major sewerage works have been undertaken during the year, and no new portions of the district have been sewered.

The Surface Water Relief Sewer scheme for the North Eastern section of the town has been approved by the Minister and put out for tender. It is hoped that this scheme will be implemented next year.

No trouble has been experienced with any of the main sewers in the town.

12 cesspools were emptied on payment by the Wetherby Rural District Council cesspool emptier.

### **Public Conveniences**

The Surveyor's Department are responsible for the Public Conveniences in the district. The new Fisher Street conveniences have been completed and the town's requirements in this respect are now fully met. Free hand-washing facilities are now provided at Conyningham Hall and the new Fisher Street conveniences and little trouble has been experienced. During the next year a further two conveniences will be similarly equipped.

### **Licensed Premises**

All the licensed premises were visited at least once during the year and a good standard of cleanliness and hygiene is being maintained.

At the year end work on re-designing two licensed premises to provide adequate facilities and indoor toilets was in progress, and plans had been deposited for the re-designing of another.

### **Factories**

There are 55 premises on the Council's Factory Register consisting of:—

(a) **Factories without power:—**

Baking . . . . .	1	Upholstery and Cabinet	
Starshell Parchautes . .	1	Making . . . . .	1
Hand Knitwear . . . . .	1	Slaughterhouse and	
		Knackers Yards . .	2

Total 6.

(b) **Factories with power:—**

Bakeries . . . . .	2	Timber Sawing . . . . .	1
Brickwork machinery	1	Chocolates and Sweets	1
Boot and Shoe repairs	2	Cotton Sewing . . . . .	1
Boat making and repairs	1	Electricity generation . .	1
Cabinet making and		Laundry . . . . .	1
upholstery . . . . .	1	Linen and Cotton	
Joinery, wheelwright		Weaving . . . . .	2
and plumbing . . . . .	6	Light Engineering . . . .	1
Manufactured Meat		Printing . . . . .	2
Foods . . . . .	2	Raincoat Manufacture	3
Motor vehicle repairs . .	9	Shirt Manufacture . . . .	2
Pumping Station		Sports Clothes . . . . .	1
(Gas Works) . . . . .	1	Skin Curing . . . . .	1
Plastic Goods . . . . .	2	Sausage making . . . . .	1
		Ulon manufacture . . . .	1

Total 46.

(c) **Other Premises.**

Building operations . . . . . 3

16 inspections were made during the year and the 4 contraventions found were remedied. None of the above are large factories and most employ only a few persons.

**Outworkers.**

There were 8 names on the August lists of outworkers all employed in the making of wearing apparel, including three residents of the area. In the case of non-residents the appropriate authorities were notified.



**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act, 1937.**

**Part 1 of THE ACT**

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health-Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	6	6	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	46	10	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
Total ..	55	16	2	—

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	2	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	4	—	1	—

### Knackers Yard

The one Knackers Yard in the area was visited 7 times during the year and was found to be in a good condition. A new dry rendering plant has been installed and all carcases, other than mechanical casualties which are used for dog meat, are now disposed of via this plant. At first some trouble was experienced with the fumes from the cooker, but this has been obviated by leading

the fumes through the fire of an auxiliary boiler and the plant is a great improvement on the previous un-hygienic methods of disposal.

### **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials**

Two premises are registered under the Act and both were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory. No samples were taken.

### **Pet Shops**

There are only two premises licensed under the Act and both were visited during the year and found to be satisfactory.

### **Dealers in Scrap Metal**

The Council have adopted Section 86, Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, which requires the registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in the town. Six such dealers were on the register at the end of the year and, in addition to the Council's own officers, four police officers are authorised for the purpose of enforcing the Act.

### **The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952**

No special visits or tests were made under the Act, but appliances exposed for sale were visually inspected as and when they were noticed. No appliances which contravened the regulations were observed.

### **Hairdressers and Barbers**

The Council have adopted Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, and require all hairdressers and their premises to be registered.

Four premises were inspected during the year and were found to be satisfactory.

### **Swimming Baths or Pools**

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the area, only a Children's Paddling Pool, owned by the Council and operated on the fill and empty system. Frequent emptying and cleansing ensured that no trouble was experienced during the summer.



## **Infestation and Disinfestation**

28 premises were disinfested during the year—5 for fleas, 1 for cockroaches, 4 for flies, 1 for wasps, 1 for pharoah's ants, 3 for garden ants, 5 for silverfish, 2 for mosquitoes and 6 for crickets.

All these infestations were quickly and easily dealt with. Advice was given regarding several other types of infestation.

## **Offensive Trades**

There are no offensive trades on the register.

## **Shops**

12 inspections were made under the provisions of the Shops Act. Many more inspections were carried out when the primary reason for the inspection was other legislation.

## **Rodent Control**

Following the successful mould inhibited warfarin treatments carried out on the 21 manholes of the town's central sewerage system last year, further treatment was undertaken in October, and whereas on all previous treatments heavy infestations had always been found only 5 manholes showed any "takes" whatsoever and none of these were particularly heavy. This would seem to indicate that since the commencement of this type of treatment the rat population of this part of the system has been reduced considerably and should eventually be eradicated.

There were two 10% test baitings of sewers in the remainder of the town and on the last one only two manholes showed any signs of infestation. These sections were treated with zinc phosphide and cleared.

There has been a considerable drop in the number of mouse infestations found, and this is presumably due to the increasing use of the various proprietary brands of warfarin now on the market. This department only being contacted after this type of treatment has failed, usually due to misuse by the occupier.

186 visits were made by this department during 1959 in connection with rodent infestations, surveys or treatments.

The following table shows the details of rodent work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1959:—

## RODENT CONTROL TABLE

Type of Property					
	Non-Agricultural				Agricul- tural
	L.A. Property	Dwelling Houses	Business & other	Total	
No. of Properties	15	2974	450	3439	84
<b>Properties inspected:</b>					
As a result of notification ..	Nil	38	2	40	6
Survey or otherwise ..	15	65	22	87	7
Total ..	15	103	24	127	13
<b>Infestations found:</b>					
Rats—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	5	34	1	40	4
Mice—Major ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
—Minor ..	1	4	1	6	Nil
<b>Control Measures:</b>					
No. of treatments carried out by Local Authority..	6	38	2	46	2
Total treatments carried out ..	6	38	2	46	4
Informal Notices Sec. (4)					
(a) Treatment	Nil	1	2	3	2
(b) Works ..	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil

### **Keeping of Animals**

6 complaints were received during the year regarding the keeping of animals and these were dealt with.

### **Moveable Dwellings**

There are five licensed recreational caravan sites in the area, and no sites or vans are licensed for permanent occupation. There were 24 inspections of the sites during the year.

The following are the sites licensed and the maximum number of dwellings permitted:—

Nidderdale Camping Site, York Road	..	28 dwellings
Lorrisholme Camping Site, York Road	..	45 dwellings
Homestead Camping Site, York Road	..	35 dwellings
Lido Camping Site, Wetherby Road	..	200 dwellings
Dropping Well Farm Camping Site	..	30 dwellings

### **Smoke Abatement**

During 1959 12 timed observations were taken of industrial chimneys and in 1 case dark smoke was emitted for a period more than the allowed maximum.



## Housing

During the year 34 houses on the Council's housing programme were dealt with as follows :

Address	Act & Section	Action	Remarks
5, Bensons Yard	Housing Act, 1957 Section 17	Closing Order	House Closed
15 & 17, Bond End	"	"	"
17, Chapel Street	"	"	"
11b, Fisher Gardens	"	"	"
14a, High Street	"	"	"
8 & 18, Horsemill Square	"	"	"
20 & 27, Park Row	"	"	"
2, Park Square	"	"	"
24, Bond End	"	Demolition Order	Premises vacated
1, Brewerton Street	"	"	"
15 & 17, Chapel Street	"	"	"
1 & 3, Fisher Street, Melrose House & Silver Dene	"	"	"
15, 16 & 17, Horsemill Square	"	"	"
1, New Row	"	"	"
5a & 7a, Park Row	"	"	"
8, 9, 10, 13, 14 & 15, Railway Terrace	"	"	"
Spitalcroft Cottages	"	"	"
22 & 24, Waterside	"	"	"
12, Wellington Street	"	"	"

A total of 80 families from the above properties, Confirmed Clearance Areas and the 21 Council houses declared unfit for human habitation were rehoused on the Charlton Manor Estate during the year. A further 10 houses and 12 flats were nearing completion and when these are tenanted the Council's five year clearance plan will have been carried out and altogether 149 houses will have been dealt with by Clearance, Demolition or Closure.

A start was made on the inspection of premises which though unfit for human habitation were considered capable of being rendered fit. It very quickly became obvious however that quite an

appreciable number of these houses could not be repaired at anything like a reasonable expense and these inspections were discontinued pending a full review of the area and the drawing up of a further five year plan early in the next year.

### Statistics.

1.	Number of dwelling houses considered unfit for human habitation . . . . . (Subject to review)	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied as a result of informal action . .	30
3.	Number of representations made to the local authority with a view to:—	
	(a) Service of notices requiring execution of works . . . . .	4
	(b) Making of demolition or closing orders . .	36
	(c) Making of Clearance Areas . . . . .	0
4.	(a) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice . . . . .	2
	(b) Number of Demolition or Closing Orders made . . . . .	34
	(c) Number of Undertakings to close accepted . .	2
	(d) Number of Clearance Areas declared . .	0

### Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

### House Purchase Housing Act, 1959.

### Improvement Grants and Advances.

3 formal applications for discretionary and 14 for standard grants were received and all were approved. There were no applications for advances.

In addition 28 informal enquiries were dealt with and advice given and a total of 97 inspections made before approval and during the carrying out of the work.

### Rent Act.

Under the provisions of the Act 1 application for Certificate of Disrepair was received and dealt with as follows:—

Applications rejected . . . . .	0
Certificates of Disrepair issued . .	1
Undertakings to repair accepted . .	0

### New Houses.

86 new houses earmarked for Slum Clearance were completed by the Council and 84 houses by private enterprise.

## Council Houses.

The Council owned on 31st December, 722 houses comprising 451 post war and 271 pre-war types.

As an experiment 11 of the Council's older properties were reconditioned and modernised during the year at an average cost of £660. Although this work was necessary and the improved houses now equal any of the more modern ones it was extremely costly and further work in this direction is now in abeyance pending a review of the whole position by the Council. In addition to the modernisation, 97 unfelted and troublesome roofs of pre-war properties were, stripped, felted and re-slatted. All this type of work was, of course, over and above the normal repairs and is the Council's method of ensuring that their properties remain at a proper standard and do not fall into such disrepair as could eventually necessitate demolition before the end of their full economic life.

## Council House Applications.

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at the year end was 216, which includes 61 applicants for bungalows or flats.

## Land Searches.

In 341 cases information was given to complete land searches.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Milk.

The following are results of samples of milk taken during the year:—

Test	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Phosphatase Test	
Type of Milk	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	—	—	5	—	5	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	—	—	15	—	15	—
Tuberculin Tested	—	—	12	1	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	32	1	20	—



9 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were submitted for Biological Examination and were found to be negative.

3 samples of cream were found to be satisfactory.

Number of registered distributors	..	21
-----------------------------------	----	----

Number of registered dairies	..	3
------------------------------	----	---

Number of dealers licences—

Tuberculin Tested	..	13
-------------------	----	----

Pasteurised	..	11
-------------	----	----

Sterilised	..	7
------------	----	---

Number of Supplementary Licences—

Tuberculin Tested	..	4
-------------------	----	---

Pasteurised	..	5
-------------	----	---

Sterilised	..	3
------------	----	---

### Meat.

23 inspections were made of butchers' shops and several improvements, particularly to floors and counters were undertaken after notification.

There are 18 premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food. With one exception these are all of a minor nature and connected with retail shops.

### Slaughterhouse.

There is one licenced slaughterhouse in the area in which all slaughtering is done by the employees of the occupier and which serves 2 butchers. The premises are quite adequate to meet the amount of kill required, and are, in fact, only in use for 3 days per week. Some alterations and repairs will be necessary to enable the premises to comply fully with the new Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations, and the occupier has indicated his willingness to undertake these

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933-54.

10 Slaughtermen's Licences were issued during the year.

## Meat Inspection.

205 visits were made to the slaughterhouse to inspect meat. 51 visits were made outside normal office hours of which 6 were on Sundays or Holidays.

Practically all the meat inspected is for local consumption and consequently the exchequer grant for meat inspection was not applicable to this authority.

The appended table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year. Details of meat found unfit and surrendered:—

	lbs.		lbs.
Actinobacillosis ..	91	Peritonitis .. ..	178
Abscesses .. ..	32	Pleurisy .. ..	35
Cysticercus Bovis ..	28	Pneumonia .. ..	23
Distomatosis .. ..	1,033	Septicaemia .. ..	218
Febrile conditions ..	10	Swine Erysipelas ..	70
Nephritis .. ..	27	(Acute)	
Parasitic infections ..	24	Tuberculosis .. ..	235

Total 2,016 lbs.

**Appendix**  
**Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	294	13	11	1.020	208	—
Number inspected	294	13	11	1.020	208	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	2	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	68	6	—	9	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	23.1	46.1	Nil	1	3.3	—
<b>Tuberculosis only</b> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	10	—	—	—	2	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.4	Nil	—	—	0.9	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



## **Ice Cream.**

37 visits were paid to ice cream premises and in the main these were found to be satisfactory.

56 premises are registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and these consist of three to manufacture and sell ice cream; four to manufacture by the cold mix method and sell ice cream and 49 premises to sell ice cream mainly pre-packed.

16 bacteriological samples were taken during the year. 13 were placed in Grade 1, 1 in Grade 3 and 1 in Grade 4. One was spoiled in transit. Those in Grades 3 & 4 were from the same manufacturer and the trouble was traced to faulty pasteurisation which was remedied and further samples were placed in Grade 1.

## **Market.**

40 visits were paid to the market and 9 warnings were given for food being exposed to contamination or being placed too close to the ground.

The food sold in the market consists mainly of fruit and vegetables plus one fish and 1 poultry stall (prepacked).

## **Food Premises.**

Regular inspections were made of all types of food premises during their hours of business and particular attention was paid to cafes and other food preparing premises. The standard of equipment, repair and decoration is in general very satisfactory, and 50% of the contraventions noted were due to the human element, i.e. unclean food rooms, equipment and persons. Smoking was once again the subject of 7 warnings, mainly given to seasonally employed persons who do not always reach the same standard of hygiene as the regular personnel.

There were two prosecutions under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, one in regard to a cafe and the other a butcher's shop:—

### **(i) Cafe**

The occupier was fined a total of £30 for contraventions against Regulation 8, failure to protect food from contamination and Regulation 23, walls and floors not kept clean and in good order, repair and condition.

### **(ii) Butcher's Shop**

The occupier was fined a total of £9 for contraventions against Regulation 6, equipment not kept clean, Regulation 16, absence of soap, nailbrush and clean towel, and Regulation 23, walls and floors not kept clean.

The following table gives the types and numbers of food premises and trades in the district:—

Catering .. .. .	34	Poultry Dealers .. .. .	6
School Canteens .. .. .	3	Hospital Kitchens .. .. .	3
School Canteens (con- sumption only) .. .. .	4	Residential Homes .. .. .	3
Bakeries .. .. .	8	Market food traders .. .. .	15
Groceries and General .. .. .	35	Ice cream manufacturers .. .. .	7
Confectioners—Retail .. .. .	25	Clubs .. .. .	4
Confectioners—Manufacture .. .. .	1	Licensed Premises .. .. .	23
Butchers .. .. .	8	Food Hawkers .. .. .	7
Pork Butchers and prepared foods .. .. .	2	Food hawkers' premises .. .. .	1
Food preparation rooms not at retail shops .. .. .	1	Milk dealers (2 producer retailers) .. .. .	23
Fish and Chip Shops .. .. .	9	Dairies .. .. .	3
Fish, greengrocery and fruit .. .. .	9	Sale of ice cream .. .. .	58
Greengrocery and fruit .. .. .	7	Sect. 16 F & D.A. 1955 (other than ice cream) .. .. .	18
		Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1

The following contraventions were noted during routine inspections and appropriate action taken resulting in their abatement:—

Equipment defective .. .. .	4
Equipment not clean .. .. .	6
Food not properly protected .. .. .	5
Unsatisfactory personal cleanliness .. .. .	2
Smoking in a food room .. .. .	7
Unsatisfactory sanitary conveniences .. .. .	2
Unsatisfactory or insufficient washing facilities .. .. .	4
Unsatisfactory or insufficient first aid equipment .. .. .	3
Unsatisfactory or insufficient clothing accom- modation .. .. .	3
Unsatisfactory food and equipment washing facilities .. .. .	2
Food rooms not clean .. .. .	16
Food rooms not in good repair .. .. .	21
Unsatisfactory food stalls .. .. .	5

## Food Hawking.

7 Food Hawkers and 1 food hawker's premises are registered under Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

The businesses were as follows:—

Ice cream 3; Greengrocery and/or fish 3; and 1 mobile canteen.

## Unsound Food.

234 lbs. of food unfit for human consumption, in addition to that found at the slaughterhouse, was surrendered by food traders:—

(a) Meat—63 lbs. of Bacon.

(b) Canned or Bottled foods:—

Ham .. ..	5 tins	Fruits ..	42 tins
Luncheon Meat	2 tins	Vegetables	10 tins
Stewed Steak ..	3 tins	Soups .. ..	7 tins
Fish .. ..	3 tins	Milk .. ..	2 tins
Baby Food ..	2 tins	Tomatoes ..	7 tins
Corned Beef ..	7 tins		

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Analysis.

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority for this area and have kindly given the following particulars of samples taken during 1959:—

Milk—genuine .. ..	8
adulterated .. ..	—
Drugs—genuine .. ..	1
adulterated .. ..	—
Other Foods—genuine .. ..	8
adulterated .. ..	2
Cautions .. ..	1
Proceedings .. ..	—

The two foods under the heading “Adulterated” were “Informal” and follow up “Formal” samples of pork sausage certified by the Public Analyst as containing preservative and no notice to this effect was posted in the shop. The vendors were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.





